

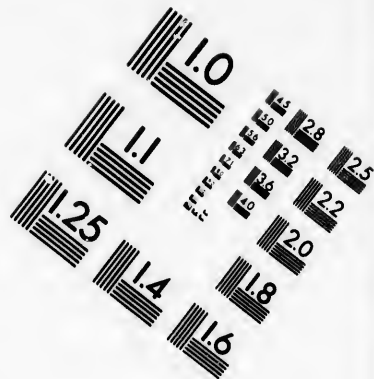
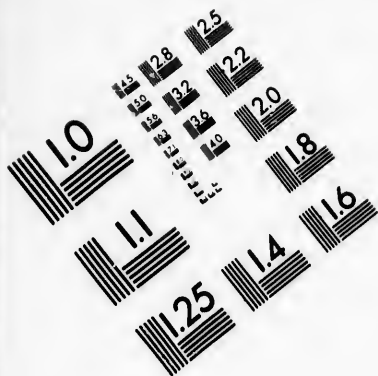
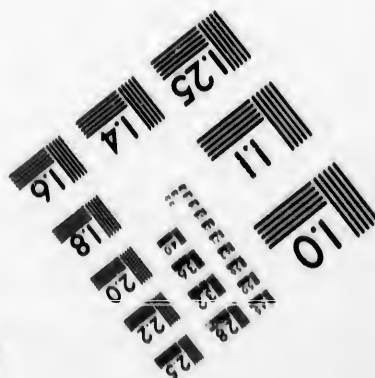
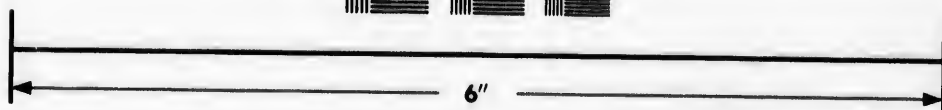
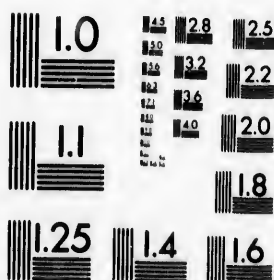


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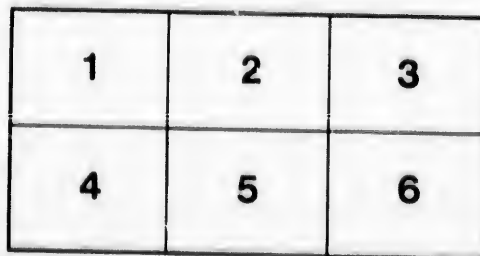
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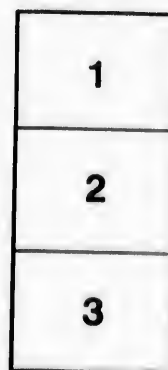
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ACTIVITY OF BUSINESS

UNDER THE NATIONAL POLICY.

HOW THE WOOL INDUSTRY HAS THRIVED.

MACHINERY UNDER THE NATIONAL POLICY

CUT NAILS, COTTON, FLOUR.

PUBLIC COMPANIES --DEVELOPMENT OF BUSINESS.

Imports of Raw Cotton for Home Consumption, Cotton Wool and Cotton Waste.

How our cotton industry prospered under the old and the present tariff.

Years.	Pounds Imported.
1873.....	2,762,302
1874.....	4,464,101
1875.....	4,782,150
1876.....	6,170,334
1877.....	6,501,200
1878.....	8,001,738
1879.....	9,720,708
1880.....	13,237,100
1881.....	16,014,721
1882.....	10,342,000
1883.....	26,777,071
1884.....	20,709,450
1885.....	24,727,925

The first cotton mill was established about twenty-five years ago. There are now twenty-four mills in Canada, with a capacity of 600,000 spindles. The number of hands employed in 1885 showed an increase of 80 per cent. over the number employed in 1880. It would be suicidal for the workmen of Canada to put into industry in danger by supporting the enemies of the protective system. Mark the slow growth in 1875, '76, '77, '78, and note how business spring up in later years under the National Policy.

The figures themselves do not show the whole benefit derived from the National Policy. Before the necessary protection was afforded the cotton mills only made the machinery for the production of the finer qualities of goods. There is less consumption of the raw material in the manufacture of the finest varieties. It has only been during the past three years that the manufacturers have gone into the production of the better qualities, better wages by reason of the fact that the more skill he has the better he is paid. The National Policy, therefore, means greater chances for better pay, through doing finer work; as well as better pay, through more constant employment.

The opponents of the National Policy have expressly stated that the cotton tariff shall be changed if they get into power. The cotton manufacturer is especially attacked by them. Don't be led astray, but vote and use your influence for the friends of the National Policy. Whether it shall live or be strangled to death is the issue in the present election.

FLOUR TRADE.

In 1877 the millers of the United States supplied Canada, for home consumption, with 845,510 barrels of flour and meal. After the new tariff was adopted they found they could not carry on the old game. In 1884 and 1885 they made a dead set on Canada, as their exports to Europe had fallen greatly. The Canadian millers, in alarm, set to work under the protection of the tariff, and the assurance of the Government that greater protection would be given if the existing amount proved insufficient. The returns for 1880 show that the energy of the millers and the promise of the Government saved the great industry from being smothered out by the United States millers. In 1880 there were but 320,708 barrels of flour and meal imported. Without the assistance of the tariff, administered by the friends of the existing interest would have been in danger of destruction. The interest, according to the census returns, represented in 1881, a capital of nearly \$14,000,000, and a pay roll of 6,500 employees. Under the fostering influence of the present tariff the mills have greatly increased, while the prices have very considerably decreased. In 1877 spring extra flour was quoted in Montreal from \$3.10 to \$3.50, and in 1885 from \$3.40 to \$3.90 per barrel. Spring extra was quoted January 11th, 1886, at \$3.50.

CUT NAILS.

The history of cut nails illustrates the advantages given by a tariff that will aid home industries.

In January, 1873, cut nails were sold at wholesale at \$3 the keg. In January, 1887, the price was \$3.40 a keg. In the meantime a dependent industry, which struggled hard to maintain a precarious existence, has grown to great dimensions, employing a large number

of hands, and profitable alike to capital and labor. Which would you sooner have? an industry dwindling every year, as it was under the old tariff, or an industry employing more hands every year and giving the product of their labor to the general public cheaper and cheaper? Since the National Policy cut nails have been coming down from \$3.85 in 1880, to \$2.90 in 1882, \$2.60 in 1884, and \$2.40 in 1886.

MACHINERY.

The development of Canadian industry is shown by the imports of machinery:—

Imported from 1859 to 1874, both years included.....	\$16,798,811
Average each year.....	1,658,482
Imported from 1875 to 1879.....	5,234,995
Average each year.....	1,046,999
Imported from 1880 to 1885.....	14,809,064
Average each year.....	2,467,944
In twelve years under the old tariff the total imports of machinery were.....	\$18,002,796
In six years under the protective tariff the total imports were.....	14,809,064

This machinery gave employment to mechanics within Canada. Without it many, young and old, would have been obliged to seek their living outside of Canada.

WOOL.

Up to 1880 Canada exported large quantities of her native wool and imported manufactured wools. The returns of 1885 show that the export of Canadian wool was only 989,925 pounds, a decrease of 2,600,000 pounds as compared with the export of 1880. Canada in 1885 imported 6,950,000 pounds of foreign wool, to which, for manufacturing purposes, there were added 7,685,500 pounds of home grown, making over 14,000,000 pounds worked up in Canadian mills.

The statistics of 1885 show that there were in Canada 450 carding and fulling mills; 90 hosiery factories and 1,300 tweed and other woollen mills, employing a total of 10,000 hands and producing goods to the value of \$11,000,000 annually.

To place the enemies of the present tariff in power, by dispossessing its friends, would be to endanger this great and rapidly growing industry and to throw hundreds of employees out of work.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

The business activity of a community may be gauged by the number of miscellaneous companies called into existence. Under the system in operation in Canada the Canada Joint Stock Companies act enables persons to become incorporated for purpose of transacting certain kinds of business. For other kinds of business, such as railways, banks, etc., special acts of incorporation must be obtained from Parliament direct. Everybody knows how many railway companies have been incorporated and set going throughout Canada during the past few years. Every provincial Legislature also grants acts of incorporation to companies limiting their business within the provincial boundaries. Neither the railway companies nor the provincial incorporated companies are included in the following statement:—

Companies incorporated under the Dominion Joint Stock Companies act:—	
Period 1874-1879.....	40 companies.....Capital.....\$1,767,000
Period 1880-1883.....	904.....Capital.....51,830,000
Average per year first period.....	10.....Capital.....51,830,000
Average per year second period.....	24.....Capital.....1,800,000
.....With capital.....	5,000,000

The openings for young men by the formation of new companies are evident. Mr. Hadfield, the secretary of the Montreal Board of Trade, in the latest annual report says: "The Canadian Pacific Railway employs 334 station agents, 200 telegraph operators, 791 other employees at stations, 2,583 employees in workshops, 375 locomotive engineers, 307 firemen, 233 passenger and freight train conductors, 183 brakemen and train hands and others, making a total of 44,251 employees. The Grand Trunk employs as many more. So when business companies of different kinds. Under the National Policy, during six years, there have been 201 chances for every young man in the joint stock companies formed, against 69 chances under the old tariff, so greatly has the business activity increased. The young fellows have only two chances.

Whether the National Policy shall be sustained or no, is the issue of the present election. It comes right home to every family, to every father and mother, to every boy and girl in the land. It comes home to men's businesses and homes. The people cannot afford to take any risks in this matter. The best way is for every voter to make sure he votes for a National Policy candidate, and to make sure that every candidate he votes for will support the true friends of the present tariff. No one wants a return to the experiences of 1870 when there were only six companies incorporated under the act in the whole twelve months.

How mistaken Sir Richard Cartwright was when he said in his place in Parliament, March, 1880: "I voted on then (1878) and I repeat it now, no more stupid act of folly was ever committed. In Canada, in every possible shape judged the effects of the National Policy, when he said:—"I tell the Government today that Canada is a country in which no man is free to sell or buy, to eat or to drink, to travel or to stand still, without paying toll to some extortioner or another. That is the position which the Government have reduced us to." How absurd his statement at Malvern on the 11th February last that "the National Policy is a tremendous blunder and mistake."

All the same, the people are better off, better clothed, better housed, better fed; the country has been provided with better mills, better factories, better machinery, free to buy cheaper than ever, with more money in his pocket and better pay for his labor. He can travel cheaper. He can stand still the "extortioners" (the manufacturers) whom Sir Richard condemned in such vigorous language in 1880, are being urged by Mr. Blake (who never in Parliament said nay to any one of Sir Richard's diatribes) to support and assist him. The "extortioners" who were enslavers of the people in Sir Richard's opinion the last time he spoke about them, are now told that they are the saviors of the country and that the astonishing results which have been produced by the National Policy have converted the once man who stigmatized the manufacturers, and all who live by manufacturing, as robbers and extortioners. The desire for power must ever with intense heat in the hearts of those long time opponents of the National Policy to cause them thus to eat their former opinions and swallow their principles.

